

Aeroplane Policemen.
Trotzky's Fever.
Neanderthal Hypothesis.
Untaxed Oil Wealth.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Gibbs, a good war correspondent, says little men are the best fighters. "Under-sized men, appearing nervous, as if they could never stand the battle strain, hold out better than the bigger men."

This may help anthropologists to explain the disappearance from the earth, two hundred thousand years or more ago, of the Neanderthal man. He was a powerful creature and compared with the man of today he was like a gorilla compared with a chimpanzee. He is supposed to have disappeared because his physical strength made him so conceited that he neglected to develop his brain. But, according to Gibbs, he may have been killed off in a fair fight by a smaller man, ancestor of the man of today.

Trotzky of Russia is ridiculed, accused of posing as emperor, calling the Russian troops "my little soldiers" as he reviews them on horseback. Silly business, if the statement be true, but less silly in a Trotzky, suddenly catching the imperial fever, than in an educated ruler, taught and trained from infancy by a nation's best teachers. If such a born ruler forgets all the lessons of history and takes himself seriously, you can't blame Mr. Trotzky for getting excited when power comes to him late in life.

Everybody has read with horror about the killing of noblemen in the French revolution, and again in the Russian revolution. It seems, however, that there is another side to the story.

When the Bavarians try to set up their own government, Eisner, the man they select, is murdered by a young nobleman. And it is discovered that the nobility had prepared a long list of the people's leaders to be killed off. The situation apparently is "I'll kill you if you don't kill me."

For the first time a prisoner is taken to jail by aeroplane. Aeroplanes are to be used by the life-saving stations, in fighting forest fires, and by the French in policing African deserts, where brigandage thrives. The world will be made a safer, as well as a smaller, place by the aeroplane.

That machine yesterday was used inspecting the Grand Canyon. It will soon visit both Poles, and the tops of the Himalayas, and every spot on earth.

We are getting back to the good old times. The river and harbor bill adopted yesterday carries thirty-three millions for the pork-hungry. It seems pitifully small, compared with sums to which we are now accustomed. The country for the next twenty-five years will have to pay one billion two hundred millions, including seven hundred and sixty-five millions interest on bonds—all to be raised by taxation. And these figures are based on the assumption that all the American loans to the allies will be repaid.

Coal lands in Pennsylvania, privately owned, were assessed at one million and taxed accordingly. Following a protest the assessment is raised now to a hundred millions. What about oil lands, the billions in wealth that private individuals have stored up and carry, practically free of taxation? Couldn't some taxes be shifted from workingmen's houses to those gigantic reservoirs of wealth below the earth? Or is it, perhaps, Bolshevism to suggest that?

During the Daylight Saving idea was good. If good in war, why not good in peace?

The farmer don't like it; they say that they were getting up early enough already. Opening city markets one hour earlier makes farmers get up too near to midnight.

Beyond question the Daylight Saving law is a great blessing to millions in cities. What is good for the city is good in the long run for the farmers whose products the cities buy.

Congress should give farmers a chance to think it over before changing a law which simply recognizes the common sense proposition that when nature begins her day earlier man should begin his earlier.

It has been said the farmer objects to Daylight Saving because it encourages the suburbanite to start a garden and raise his own food. The farmer is not as small as that. And if he were he should not be encouraged in the smallness.

Nearly all the news about labor having been bad news, an exception is welcome. The great building strike which came with the resumption of building has been settled through Government intervention, and in the right way. Arbitration is to take the place of fighting that would impoverish both sides. When the nations are trying to establish a League of Peace, it would be a good idea for smaller groups, labor unions and employers' associations, to set the example. This is no time for any strike or other fight that can be avoided. There is enough trouble in the world.

WEATHER:

Fair and colder to-night, temperature about 18 degrees. Fair and colder tomorrow. Temperature at 8 a. m. 29 degrees; normal temperature for February 26 for last 30 years, 36 degrees.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT ASK VOTE OF APPROPRIATE FROM CONGRESS

DISTRICT MEN NOT TO CARRY RIFLES IN BIG PARADE HERE

Rifles will not be issued to the District troops who will march in the reception parade in honor of the President and the returned fighters tomorrow afternoon.

"The War Department has signified its willingness to loan equipment to the men for the parade, but the committee has decided that it will be better for the men to march without equipment," said Col. Robert N. Harper, chairman of the parade committee, today.

Many Not Infantrymen.

The following statement was issued today by the reception parade committee in regard to the decision to have the District troops march without equipment:

"The committee has decided not to issue arms to the discharged District soldiers who will participate in the parade tomorrow, although the War Department was perfectly willing to do so for the occasion."

"It was considered inadvisable and in the interest of the nation to all the discharged men in view of the fact that not only every branch of the army, but the marine corps and the navy will be represented in the parade."

"Many of these men belong to branches other than the infantry branch, and therefore, are unfamiliar with the use of arms."

"There will be so many ex-soldiers, sailors and marines in the parade that it would take hours to issue arms and train them in their use."

"Colonel Harper emphasizes the fact that the reception parade is given in (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

SNOWDEN GOES TO GALLOWES ON FRIDAY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 26.—John Snowden will hang Friday. Every resource has been exhausted by those seeking commutation.

Just one year ago the negro was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Lettie May Brandon at her home here in August, 1917.

Failing to gain a reversal in the courts, counsel and friends of Snowden appealed to Governor Harrington. He stated positively yesterday that he would give no more audience to those interested in commutation. He has reviewed the evidence and his mind is made up, he says.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, the New York lawyer, who was in Annapolis in connection with the case in 1917, and held a theory that Snowden had nothing to do with the murder, has been in Annapolis several days working for commutation. She returned to New York Monday, but was expected back today. Mrs. Humiston visited the home of one of the witnesses in the Snowden trial and it is claimed she sought to have the woman in question say that her testimony was incorrect.

Snowden was given his black suit yesterday by Sheriff Bellis. "I don't want to be buried in the potter's field," the condemned negro told the sheriff. He said he wanted to be buried in a casket.

During the past two months Snowden has spent much of his time praying. He told the sheriff he had prayed more in that time than ever before in his life. The gallows on which Snowden is to die Friday already has had two victims during the last year. Both were negroes.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WATCHMAKER—First-class, at once, 155 West steady work. J. C. TRIBBY, 3115 M St. N. W. 11

Mr. Tribby said he had a great many applicants from the above ad in The Times. He was able to secure a very competent man.

If you need skilled workers, phone The Times an ad. Main 5260.

The Boys Who Were Left Behind

It is in Honor of These That a White Flag With a Great Gold Star Will Be Carried in Tomorrow's Parade.

Official records of the War Department give these 207 names as the complete list of men who died in the war whose addresses are given as Washington, D. C.:

- Adams, John C., captain.
Anderson, Alexander K., lieutenant.
Anderson, Frederick, wagoner.
Anderson, Louis C., private.
Arnold, William, private.
Barnes, Bernard B., horseholder.
Barrack, Frederick, private.
Beale, Walker B., lieutenant.
Bebout, James D., first lieutenant.
Beecher, Judson H., general secretary Y. M. C. A.
Belmore, Abe, private.
Blue, Walter R., private.
Booth, George T., captain.
Bora, Lewis H., lieutenant.
Bower, James B., lieutenant.
Brown, Thomas, lieutenant.
Brown, Wilmarth, lieutenant.
Buchanan, Chester W., lieutenant.
Budd, Joseph, private.
Burke, Walter K., sergeant.
Burns, John I., private.
Cady, Raymond P., private.
Carr, Lucien, captain.
Carroll, Roy C., private.
Cash, Frank H. M., lieutenant.
Chambers, Charles E., private.
Cherner, Alfred, private.
Clark, Charles E., sergeant.
Colbert, Howard R., private.
Coleman, James H., private.
Coleman, Warren, private.
Collison, Henry T., wagoner.
Colford, Clarence M., lieutenant.
Comery, Edward T., lieutenant.
Comley, Boyd E., private.
Conway, John E., corporal.
Cook, Howard O., captain.
Cookman, Andrew H., private.
Cooley, Vincent G., corporal.
Costello, Vincent B., private.
Cramer, Edward R., private.
Cullen, Joseph V., lieutenant.
Curtis, T. L.
Cutterfield, John S., private.
Cuthbert, Matthew, private.
Dean, Alexander R., lieutenant.
Dean, James L., private.
Decker, Ernest C., lieutenant.
De Paschalis, Edward G., lieutenant.
Dieste, William K., sergeant.
Dodge, Myron, private.
Donahue, Peter, private.
Dorcas, James W., private.
Dorcas, Tony, private.
Dorsey, James W., Jr., private.
Dowell, Julian N., lieutenant.
Dresdell, Cornell A., private.
Duckett, Sylvester.
Dunkin, Frank E., corporal.
Dutton, Arthur H., lieutenant.
Eades, Julius E., private.
Easton, John H., private.
Elmore, Arthur T., lieutenant.
Eppolucci, William A.
Evans, John F., corporal.
Everett, James D., lieutenant.
Farnsworth, Thomas H., lieutenant.
Fagan, Frederick J., private.
Fenwick, William D., private.
Fiske, Charles H., lieutenant.
Fox, Franklin G., lieutenant.
Frazier, Hilary R., lieutenant.
Gardner, Verne W., private.
Garner, Joseph L., private.
Gavin, Francis, postal clerk.
Geddes, James W., private.
Geary, William J., sergeant major.
Gillen, Ernest I., private.
Glascock, Alfred, captain.
Goss, Albert, private.
Green, Donald R., sergeant.
Green, John D.
Green, Kurt, captain.
Green, Sherman R., private.
Grissold, Benjamin J., field clerk.
Hogan, James F., corporal.
Hardin, Mark, corporal.
Harding, Maurice L., lieutenant.
Harrison, Warren G., lieutenant.
Harlow, Edmund C., private.
Havener, John A., cook.
Hawes, Harry W., private.
Holcombe, Leroy B., lieutenant.
Holland, James D., corporal.
Howard, J.
Howard, Wallace F., corporal.
Hyson, William, captain.
Hyland, Henry W., lieutenant.
Jackson, Edward, private.
Jackson, Wilson W., private.
Johnson, James W., private.
Johnston, George G., private.
Keeloy, James, captain.
Kendall, John A., private.
Kennedy, Frank S.
Kenny, Henry Joseph, lieutenant.
Kersey, John A., corporal.
Kerling, Lester E., private.
Kidd, William G., private.
Kimball, Paul G., private.
Kimmel, H. L., captain.
King, Ralph C., private.
Knudson, Clarence A., lieutenant.
Lewis, John, corporal.
Lewis, Kenneth, private.
Liebler, Lloyd B., lieutenant.
Logan, Henry, private.
Loveless, Norman A., private.
Lyles, Earl L., battalion sergeant major.
Lyon, John, lieutenant.
MacDonald, Charles W., corporal.
McCoey, George B., lieutenant.
McGoarty, Ernest W., lieutenant.
McKimmie, William H., private.
Magner, Les, sergeant.
Magruder, George, private.
Mahoney, Maurice F., private.
Mahoney, Maurice J., wagoner.
Martin, Gerald D.
Matthews, Horace, private.
Medley, Milton S., corporal.
Meeks, David L., private.
Meinckheim, Robert E., private.
Morrison, John C., private.
Morrow, Howard H., private.
Motano, Joseph D., private.
Mushekian, Hagop, private.
Myers, Matt F., private.
Nails, James B., major.
O'Connell, David T., private.
O'Toole, Thomas, private.
Ott, Lenwood H., lieutenant.
Payne, Griffin, private.
Peluzzi, Joseph, private.
Pierson, David T., major.
Pogue, Claude W., sergeant.
Potterfield, John E., corporal.
Putnam, Israel, major.
Pyles, A. Zane, captain.
Quisenberry, William O., private.
Rawlings, Rexall J., private.
Reilly, William P., sergeant.
Reilly, William T., private.
Remick, Ralph W., corporal.
Robinson, Jesse M., lieutenant.
Roche, Edward L., private.
Rodgers, Alexander, Jr., lieutenant.
Rose, Richard W., corporal.
Rusk, Robert, private.
Russell, Thomas, private.
Selbold, George V., lieutenant.
Shaw, Erma, Red Cross worker.
Shafan, Jacob, corporal.
Sheehan, William A., lieutenant.
Shepherd, Robert L., private.
Shreve, Clarence, private.
Skerritt, Raymond, private.
Smith, Ernest S., private.
Smith, Fred E., lieutenant colonel.
Smith, James E., private.
Smith, Tony, private.
Snyder, Maurice B., corporal.
Sonnenman, Norman H., private.
Sowerhutte, Samuel M., captain.
Spangler, Henry C., lieutenant.
Stanton, Edwin M., sergeant.
Stein, Percy A., lieutenant.
Stewart, George E., private.
Sullivan, John, private.
Summer, Allen M., captain.
"Arantine, George, private.
Tolson, Rufus, private.
Tonne, William G., private.
Townson, Charles A., private.
Tracy, Francis M., lieutenant.
Utterback, John G., corporal.
Vermillion, Norval, private.
Vinson, John W., sergeant.
Waldman, Leonard, private.
Walker, Louis, private.
Washington, Hillary, private.
Watkins, Edward M., private.
Weaver, Charles S., private.
Weber, Carl H., sergeant.
Wehner, Carl, lieutenant.
Wish, Robert S., colonel.
Westman, Robert C., lieutenant.
White, Albert, cook.
Williams, Alexander W., colonel.
Wilson, Charles, private.
Wilson, Harry V., private.
Wilson, John W., lieutenant.
Woodard, John H., private.
Woodard, Lafayette.
Zane, Randolph T.

WALLACE NAMED ENVOY TO FRANCE

The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Hugh Wallace, of Takoma, Wash., as ambassador to France to succeed William Graves Sharp, resigned.

LANE'S RECLAMATION BILL IS APPROVED

Secretary of Interior Lane's bill, appropriating \$100,000,000 for the reclamation of land for returning soldiers, was favorably reported by the Senate Public Lands Committee today.

WOMAN FIRST CONVICTED OF VIOLATION OF BONE DRY ACT

A sentence of six months in jail, which was immediately followed by parole, was the first court action, taken today, on violation of the Reed bone-dry law.

Marie Coates, colored, was convicted in Police Court, sentenced to six months in the District jail, and later placed on parole by Judge Robert Hardison.

Matthew E. O'Brien, her lawyer, told the court that she had obtained an affidavit in compliance with the Sheppard law, from a Washington notary, allowing her to bring in four quarts of whiskey, before going to Baltimore. She said in her own defense that she was ignorant of the fact that President Wilson had signed the revenue bill.

Judge Believes Her.

Judge Hardison took her explanation under consideration and after convicting her and imposing the sentence, placed her on parole.

Nelson I. Waters, colored, 410 Laurens street, Baltimore, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of violating the bone-dry law. Sentence was continued until Friday.

Waters was arrested yesterday while driving a truck load of whiskey and other liquors into the District. The whiskey was labeled for Washingtonians and was tagged with affidavits in accordance with the Sheppard law.

James Lewis, colored, arrested yesterday at Union Station with a suit case containing six quarts of whiskey and two quarts of wine asked a jury trial. He was released on bail.

Twenty-one men and two women were scheduled to be tried today in police court on charge of violating the bone-dry law.

With these arrests, the police confiscated approximately \$35,000 worth of liquor which now is piled high in four of the police stations as evidence.

Those taken into custody, with the exception of two women, both colored, are employees of Baltimore motor transportation companies, and were bringing whiskeys, wines, and other liquors into the District on trucks.

While some of the defendants manifested ignorance of the Reed bone-dry law, others contended that the "boozers" had been consigned to the express companies, their employers, before President Wilson had signed the revenue bill which carries the Reed rider.

Police Guard Highways.

The police machinery, charged with the enforcement of the law aimed to make the District "dry," was set into motion early yesterday morning by Mayor Hollister, superintendent of police, and its operation throughout the day resulted in numerous arrests and big confiscation of booze.

Every thoroughfare leading into the National Capital was "covered" by bicycle and motorcycle policemen, and detectives were stationed at Union Station. At White House Station, of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway Company, Fifteenth and H streets northeast, a score of policemen were watching the incoming interurban cars and motor vehicles. Most of the latter were "held up" on one pretense or other by the policemen for the purpose of observing whether they were carrying alcoholic drinks into the District.

Most in Ninth Precinct.

Piled high there alone are 5,358 quarts, one barrel, three one-half barrels, two kegs of whiskey, and hundreds of quarts of gin, wine, cordials, and other liquors. Other arrests were made in the First, Third, Tenth precincts.

The two women who were arrested were taken into custody as they left a car of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company at White House Station. They each carried packages containing six quarts. Of the twenty-one persons arrested, only four gave \$500 bonds for their release.

Here's New Chairman of Democratic Committee.



HOMER S. CUMMINGS.

WOMAN VOTES FIRST "ACE" OF TO PICK BOSS CITY TELLS OF 1920 RACE OF FIGHTS

The Democratic National Committee today elected Homer S. Cummings, of Connecticut, chairman, to succeed Vance McCormick.

E. G. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was elected secretary; W. R. Hollister, of Jefferson City, Mo., executive secretary; and W. D. Jamieson, of Shenandoah, Iowa, director of finance.

W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa, and Col. John I. Martin remain as treasurer and sergeant-at-arms, respectively.

McCormick's resignation, tendered when he went to Europe as adviser to the American delegation at the peace conference, was accepted today.

It was revealed that Cummings will at once get the 1920 campaign under way by touring the entire country for conferences with State leaders. The determination of the Democrats to make a most vigorous campaign in the Middle West and West was evidenced by the election of J. Bruce Kremer, of Butte, Mont., and Samuel B. Amidon, of Wichita, Kan., as vice chairmen.

ITALIAN 'VETS' PLAN TO RETURN TO U. S.

ROME, Feb. 26.—The newspapers announced today that 200,000 demobilized Italian reservists are ready to return to America and that 100,000 additional who are still under arms, will leave for the United States as soon as they are released.

The government is urged to take steps to induce the reservists to remain in Italy by giving them special farming and industrial facilities.

Chances of the four-year immigration exclusion bill, getting before Congress at this session were practically killed today, when the House Rules Committee adjourned without acting on request for a special rule to give the measure priority in the House.

SURE PEOPLE ARE IN FAVOR OF NATIONS' PEACE PACT

By a party vote the Senate Naval Committee today decided to report out the navy bill carrying the increased building program, and a provision allowing the President to suspend it if a league of nations makes this course advisable.

President Wilson is not looking for, nor will he seek to get, a vote of confidence from Congress on the League of Nations plan.

Administration officials allowed this to become known today, following much speculation as to whether such a vote would be forthcoming. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis recently announced that it had been planned to secure a vote of confidence from Congress, but that it had been decided to wait the President's return, so that his desires might be made known.

"The President does not feel that a confidence vote is needed," is the way one Administration official put it today. "He feels that the League of Nations is part and parcel of the peace program, and that it must be submitted as part of the peace treaty for ratification."

Only Address in New York.

It was made known today that President Wilson's one public address in addition to his possible appearance before a joint session of Congress, before returning to France, would be in New York. This address would be planned, it was stated, either for the day previous to his sailing, or on that day. The exact day depends upon developments during the next week, it was explained.

It was stated at the executive offices that the President would go to the Capitol today to confer with Senate and House leaders on legislation in which he is particularly interested. He is reported as being very anxious out of the sundry will appreciate his bill on the ground that it was a bill in an appropriation measure against which a point of order could be raised.

May Urge Separate Bill.

Just what procedure he will recommend that this important agency be spared was not made known, but belief was expressed that he would urge that separate legislation be enacted immediately. The President also was said to be anxious to see prompt action on the oil lands leasing bill, the Kenyon measure appropriating \$100,000,000 for the reclamation of lands for returned soldiers, and in the water-power bill.

All of this legislation has been dragging, with the possibility that Congress's dinner really opened the second phase of the attack upon the League of Nations' constitution. His ideas in opposition to "this league" will be developed further Friday and Saturday by Senators Knox and Lodge. Neither of these men will oppose a League of Nations as such, but both will point out features of the proposed constitution which they believe cannot be accepted by the United States.

Unlike those who have already spoken in opposition to any League (Continued on Page 17, Column 4.)

SENATOR CUMMINGS HAS PLAN TO CHANGE PARTS OF LEAGUE'S CONSTITUTION

The American people passionately desire a League of Nations to prevent future wars, Senator Cummings of Iowa declared in the Senate this afternoon. He contended, however, that they will not accept the league proposed by the Paris covenant, which, he said, would commit the United States to a course which will end in humiliation and disaster.

Senator Cummings' address, although coming in advance of the President's dinner, really opened the second phase of the attack upon the League of Nations' constitution. His ideas in opposition to "this league" will be developed further Friday and Saturday by Senators Knox and Lodge. Neither of these men will oppose a League of Nations as such, but both will point out features of the proposed constitution which they believe cannot be accepted by the United States.

CLEMENCEAU GOES OUT FOR FIRST TIME

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Premier Clemenceau had improved to such an extent today that attending physicians consented to permit him to go out for a short time.